

From the Eastern Argus.
STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Dr. Reynolds delivered an able and eloquent discourse, on Saturday evening, in the Representatives' Hall, on the subject of an Expedition for exploring the south seas, under the patronage of Government. His talents, enterprise, experience and genius, eminently qualify him for taking the lead in such an expedition, the advantages of which to the country, were most satisfactorily exhibited, and I may say, demonstrated, in his address. The subject is now before Congress; and I trust they will make a favorable report. I hope the present administration may be signalled by fitting out the first Marine expedition set on foot since the commencement of the Government. We have all the means, and all the inducements of interest and honor, to prosecute the undertaking.

Clay and Buchanan had a little sparring in the Senate on Saturday evening, originating in Clay's besetting sin to joke to the very verge of blackguardism, where it can be done with impunity, and when it supplies his lack of argument. It is very evident to the most careless observer, that he has constantly borne Buchanan a grudge from the first moment he appeared in the Senate; though perhaps it has been forgotten by most, that the cause originated in the Presidential election of 1824-5, when 'bargain, intrigue and management' were the order of the day, and when it unfortunately fell to the lot of Buchanan to be a nuncio from Clay's party to Gen. Jackson, to inquire whom he should place in his cabinet, in case he was elected. His characteristic answer every body knows: 'If a hair of my head knew, I would pluck it out,' said the uncompromising soldier, jealous of honor. Eleven years have passed away since that time, but the part Buchanan bore in the drama, is not, at least, forgotten by Clay. Hence his ire, disguised under low and ribald jokes. But the moment came at last when Buchanan was determined to bear his rivalry no longer. After several cuts and thrusts, in which Buchanan got the laugh upon Clay, who was not disposed to give up, Buchanan in a grave manner said, that the Senator was very ready to give jokes but did not seem to understand how to take them; that it was his intention to treat every Senator on that floor with respect, but if the Senator from Ky. supposed he did not know what was due to himself, he was mistaken. [Here Clay rose to explain.] No sir, I don't wish any explanation. [Clay said, then take your own course.] I shall, continued B. and I inform the Senator, that I shall at all times be ready to defend myself here or elsewhere, regardless of the consequences.

The Senate during this scene, was as still as death. Clay made no reply. And mark me, hereafter he will never dare to utter to Buchanan any language but that of respect. SENATE. The Arkansas Bill passed to be engrossed, with only six dissenting names: viz: Clay, Knight, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins and Swift. Prentiss said a few words about slavery, but abolition was no go. So the two Bills for the States went to the House, through which they will pass in the course of a week or two, I trust.

Mr. Leigh, the Logocrat, made half of his expunging speech. It was one of the ablest failures he has made this session. It was certainly a very labored trifle. I dare say it has cost him a month's labor. He displayed a vast deal of knowledge that had no bearing upon the subject, all from English origin; but he never deigned to touch upon a single American authority or precedent in the case. The upshot of the matter is, the infamous Resolutions will be expunged, as soon as they have done debating the subject, provided there is an administration majority, not instructed to vote against the measure.

HOUSE. Col. Jarvis had the floor on the naval service Bill.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, April 5th, 1836.

Of the North Carolina Election it may not be improper to say a word. It must be evident to all, that nothing was easier than to have given Mr. Newland his seat, taking the case as the whigs put it, on party grounds. But the whole delegation of his State, friends and all, voted against Newland. Why was this? The whigs say, that his party did not dare sustain him; but his friends say that they did not intend to put it in the power of their foes to insinuate the slightest suspicion against their impartiality and integrity. The whigs say Newland cannot be re-elected; the Tories say they will try it. Here we will leave them. And now I will take the liberty to make a suggestion on the mode of settling.

Contested Elections. The rule now regulating these trials in the British House of Commons was established 1770, and is called the Grenville Act, (out of compliment to George Grenville who introduced the Bill, and who is particularly distinguished in Parliamentary History, for this and another Bill for the more regular payment of the Navy, passed in 1767.) The act provides that the Speaker of the House of Commons shall put the names of all the members into an urn, and draw therefrom twenty-six names; that a list of them shall be presented to the two members claiming the seat; that each, alternately, beginning with the sitting member, shall strike out a name from the list, till it is reduced to thirteen; that these thirteen shall constitute a jury to try the case, with such evidence as may be submitted to them; that the report or verdict of the majority, who are not permitted to state any reasons, shall be final, no minority report being allowed; and finally, if the claiming member makes a groundless or frivolous claim, the jury are to report the fact; and the Speaker thereupon issues a process against the goods and chattels of such claimant to indemnify the sitting member for all expenses he has incurred in contesting the election. I need not say this mode is just and equitable; would save many hundred thousand dollars to the nation, besides preserving, what is above all price, the purity of elections, and ending the doubtful issue of a bloody contest.

I do not think the principles of the Grenville Act would militate with the provisions of the constitution, requiring that 'Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members'; and I hope to see the committee, recently appointed on the subject of contested elections, recommend the Rule here indicated, for future adoption.

SENATE. Mr. Leigh concluded his speech. But one vote is worth two speeches. He did his best; it was one of his happiest efforts of logomachy. He pretty satisfactorily proved, that if the Senate expunged the Resolution of March, 1834, no power on earth could expunge the expunging, for it would only be erasing an erasure—in short, annihilating annihilation: as the fellow says in one of Ben. Jonson's plays, 'Son John, son CLAY, this is a thing as is once done, is never done again!'

From the N. H. Patriot.
DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT! Connecticut

has nobly followed the lead of New-Hampshire.

At the election which took place on Monday last, the democratic party succeeded by a handsome majority in electing their Governor, Lieut. Governor, Treasurer, and Secretary, and a large majority of both branches of the Legislature. The Hartford Times gives returns of votes for Governor from 73 towns, in which Gov. Edwards has a majority of 1268 votes, and the editor says the remaining 61 towns will swell that majority to between 2700 and 3000. Of the Representatives elected from 89 towns, 90 are Democratic and 47 Federal. Of the 21 Senators, 16 and perhaps 17 are democratic. Thus the good work goes bravely on. This is the second election which has taken place since the year came in and which has resulted in the triumph of democratic principles, and given the strongest assurance that they will go far Van Buren at the November election. In Virginia the elections have commenced, and we shall soon hear that the Old Dominion has come in to swell the triumph of democracy. So we go.—N. H. Patriot.

From the Age.

THE BRIBERY CASE.

All sorts of efforts have been used by the Whig press to wink out of sight the undeniable and startling fact that the Bank of the U. States obtained the almost unlimited power conferred upon it by the Pennsylvania Legislature, through corrupt means. The case of an attempt to bribe exposed by Col. Krebs, has been entirely misrepresented—the whole affair turned into ridicule, and the matter wound up by the declaration that 'the farce has ended in a reprimand of Mr. Conrad, the Van Buren member of the House who is said to have offered the bribe!' Those editors who have used their presses to conceal the corrupt practices of the Bank in this matter, doubtless expect their customary reward. But the liberality of the Bank to its friends does not render it improper that its conduct should be exposed.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

By a law of the last Session of the Legislature, no traveling juror is to be summoned to attend the Spring Term of the Supreme Judicial Court, unless specially ordered by the Court. We understand that the Court have directed the Clerk to summon a jury for the next May Term in this County, to attend on the second day of the term. There is one individual now in confinement on charge of murder, and several have been bound to appear at the May Term, which made it desirable that trials should be had at that time. Questions of Law set off occupy more than one day in this County, and most of the other business on the docket will therefore be postponed during the week. Those under bonds are expected to appear, and more especially those in confinement, who may be innocent, have a right to require that justice should be administered, and no slight punishment be inflicted on an innocent man, we are therefore anxious to be able to inform our readers that the usual Jury of Trials has been ordered.

Winter still lingers with us, and appears to have no intention of immediate departure. Last Wednesday night we were visited by a severe snow storm which continued during the night and part of the next day. Snow fell to the depth of ten or twelve inches, and in many places the roads were badly drifted. We have now a supply on hand which will probably last us for some weeks to come. It certainly will unless the weather is much warmer than at present.

The contested election from North Carolina which has so long occupied the attention of Congress and given rise to so much angry discussion, has at length been decided. The federalists exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent a decision and to make a party question of it. Having succeeded in that point, they proceeded to appear against their candidate, the Committee would report the falsehood of this pretension was too apparent to need being stated. They wished to be permitted to put upon any decision of the question during this Session, knowing that the next Session would be too short, to deprive their candidate of his seat (which he illegally and unjustly held) until near its close. In this attempt they have been defeated, and the matter has been again referred to the people for their decision, the last tribunal in the world to which that party would be willing to resort.

Mr. Clay and his partisans are very angry because Congress will not give him the public lands to electioneer with. He appears to think that with such a kind of patronage he might make himself popular. The whigs had rather money should be expended for almost any purpose than remain in the pockets of the people or subject to their control. Take away the revenue derived from the public lands, and they would soon find some excuse for taxing the people for the support of Government, by means of an increased tariff or some other obnoxious measure.

While Messrs. Adams and Clay were in office, their maxim was "give us the patronage and we will make ourselves popular." Notwithstanding their success in practice they party still adhere to the maxim. They will not be convinced that there is virtue or intelligence enough among the people to resist pecuniary temptations. The Bank, belonging to the same school, pursued the same means to gain its ends and with like success. It scattered its gold freely and bought presses and partisans to elect their object by a different mode of operations. They spread panic and distress far and wide through the country, and attempted to force and frighten the people into the support of their men and measures. They found that the yeomanry were not to be conquered in this way. Still they persist that money will do every thing. They judge of the people by themselves, and will change their political creed on gain or fear of loss will not learn wisdom from experience. Notwithstanding they tried corruption in vain, they still attribute success and popularity of the administration to its patronage and power. They seem not to be aware and are not convinced that the strength of the people. The opposition have talent, wealth and eloquence, and all have been put in requisition to overthrow the present administration, and all their efforts have been applied in vain to this rock of the people's confidence—their confidence and his integrity. Destroy this confidence, and all the power and patronage of the government could not sustain the administration for a single day.

The recent elections in Connecticut so far as we have heard returns, has resulted in the triumph of Democracy. Of both branches of the Legislature have been elected the democratic party, and a majority in the House. The elections are being held in Virginia, and so far as we have heard there is a democratic gain. We have not, however, heard enough to form any accurate estimate of the probable result.

We have received the April number of the Lady's Book, but have not yet had time to examine its contents.

Pennsylvania Instructions. The attempt of the minority of Representatives in Pennsylvania to instruct the Senators of that State to vote against the expunging resolution, has failed for the present. The Senate have postponed the subject to the next session of the Legislature.—Age.

Gold Coinage. The select committee in the House of Representatives have reported in favor of coining gold pieces of the value of one, two, and three dollars.

From the N. H. Patriot.
IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The intelligence, furnished by late arrivals from this country, is of a highly interesting and gratifying character. Success seems thus far to have attended the efforts of the colonists, & they appear to be animated by a determined resolution to conquer in the struggle in which they are engaged, or nobly perished in defence of their rights. A convention of delegates, assembled at Washington to consult for the general welfare, on the 2d of March, solemnly proclaimed the Texans a free, sovereign and independent people. Their declaration of independence, a document drawn up with much ability, in form very similar to our own glorious Declaration of 1776, signed by Richard Ellis, President and about fifty other delegates will be given hereafter.

The N. Orleans Bee contains the particulars of the siege of San Antonio de Bexar by a Mexican army, under command of Generals Cos and Sesma, consisting of about 2500 infantry and 1500 cavalry, with 500 mules and baggage of all kinds. The Texans in the fort amounted to only about 200, among whom Col. Crockett is mentioned serving as a volunteer. An assault commenced about 3 P. M. on the 23d of February, the Mexican army hoisting a black flag aloft as indicating no quarter. The garrison being well supplied with 18 pounders planted on the fort, made them ply with dreadful effect, sweeping companies of the assailants before the shot. The Mexicans surrounded the fort on all sides; but on all sides were they saluted with their artillery. This continued till 7 P. M. when the Mexicans thought proper to evacuate the town, and retire to an encampment within two miles, after leaving 500 of their comrades slain before the fort.

The provisional government of Texas being informed of the contest, an immediate draft of one third of all Texans capable of bearing arms was ordered by the acting Governor. But so eager were the Texans in general for their prompt and certain triumph, that when the order reached Matamorita, not one third only, but all able bodied citizens volunteered. Numerous companies were immediately on the march to San Antonio, to drive the Mexicans beyond the Rio Grande, or leave them on the field of battle. They will act on the offensive in their future operations.

An official despatch from Lieut. Col. Comandant W. Brant Travers, describing the foregoing attack, after stating that not a single man was lost on the Texian side and only two or three slightly wounded by the bursting of bombs and speaking in terms of the highest commendation of the firmness and bravery displayed on the occasion by officers and men universally, thus concludes: The Hon. David Crockett was seen at all points animating the men to do their duty. Our numbers are few, and the enemy still continues to approximate his works to ours. I have every reason to apprehend an attack from his whole force very soon. But I shall hold out to the last extremity, hoping to receive reinforcements in a day or two. Do hasten to aid me, as rapidly as possible—as from the superior numbers of the enemy, it will be impossible for us to keep them out much longer. If they overpower us we fall a sacrifice at the shrine of our country, and we hope posterity and our country will do our memory justice.—Give me help, oh my country! Victory or death!

From Texas. The Fall of Bexar. The Garrison put to death! The Louisiana Advertiser of the 28th of March, contains an account of the fall of the fort at Bexar, and the entire slaughter of the garrison. The news was received by passengers on board the Camanche from Brozo river. This war seems to be conducted on the part of the Mexicans with all the sanguinary, ferocious, and blood-thirsty spirit which characterize the barbarous Seminoles—and their conduct in relation to this affair will excite the indignation of all our countrymen. It will be seen that Col. Bowie was basely massacred in his bed—and Col. Crockett died fighting like a hero. We make the following extract.

On the 25th of February, the Texian garrison in Bexar of 150 men only, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. B. Travis, was attacked by the advanced division of Santa Anna's army of about 2000 men, when the enemy were repulsed with the loss of many killed and wounded, variously estimated from 450 to 600 without the loss of a man of the garrison.

Between the 25th of Feb. and the 2d of March, the Mexicans were employed in forming entrenchments around the Alamo, and bombarding the place. On the 2d of March, Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alamo, without injuring a man.

On the 1st of March, 32 men from Gonzales made their entrance through the enemy's lines, and reached the Alamo—making the whole number in the garrison, 182.

On the 6th of March, about midnight, the Alamo was assaulted by the entire force of the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna in person. The Mexicans fought desperately until daylight, when seven only of the garrison were found alive. We regret to say, that Col. David Crockett and his companion, Mr. Ben. Johnson, also the gallant Col. Benjamin of South Carolina, were of the number who cried for quarter, but were told there was no mercy for them. They then continued fighting until the whole were butchered. One woman, (Mrs. Dickinson) and a wounded servant of Col. Travis were the only persons in the Alamo whose lives were spared. General Bowie was murdered in his bed sick and helpless. Gen Cos, on entering the fort ordered Col. Travis' servant to the little breastwork which had been hastily

point out to him the body of his master; he did so, when Cos drew his sword and mangled his face and limbs with it a malignant feeling of a savage.

The bodies of the slain were thrown into a heap in the centre of the Alamo and buried.— On Gen. Bowie's body being brought out Gen. Cos said that he was too brave a man to be burned like a dog; and then added, with great sang froid—never mind, throw him in. The loss of the Mexicans in storming the place was estimated at not less than 1000 killed and mortally wounded, and as many more disabled, making with their loss in the first assault between 2000 and 3000 killed and wounded. It is worthy of remark that the flag of Santa Anna's army at Bexar, was a blood-red one, in place of the old constitutional tri-colored flag. Immediately after the capture of the place, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs. Dickinson and Col. Travis' servant to General Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was bearer of a note from Santa Anna, offering the Texans peace and a general amnesty, if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was,—"True, sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men, but the Texans are not yet whipped." The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas, was electric. Every man who could use a rifle, and was in a condition to take the field, marched forthwith to the scene of war. It was believed that not less than 4000 fifteen were on their way to the army when the Camanche sailed, to wreak their vengeance on the Mexicans, and determined to grant no quarter.

General Houston had burnt Gonzales, and fallen back on the Colorado with about one thousand men. Colonel Fannin was in the fort at Goliad, a very strong position—well supplied with munitions and provisions—and from four hundred to five hundred men.

The general determination of the people of Texas seemed to be to abandon all the occupations and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Rio del Norte should be exterminated.

FLORIDA.

Port Drums, March 11, 1836.

Sir: The following statement of facts in relation to the recent movement of troops from Louisiana, under the immediate command of Major General Gaines, you may rely upon, and if you think proper, may use for the information of the public.

General Gaines left his permanent headquarters, at Memphis, (Tennessee) on a tour of inspection, and arrived at New Orleans about the 15th of January, where he heard, for the first time, of serious disturbances in Florida, and particularly of the melancholy massacre of Major Dade and his command, which occurred on the 28th of December. He immediately communicated with the Governor of Louisiana, and requested him to call upon, and hold in readiness a body of volunteers for service in subduing the Seminole Indians, and proceed to Pensacola to solicit the co-operation of the naval force on that station. At Pensacola he found his wishes had been anticipated; Commodore Dallas and Bolton, and Captain Webb, having already directed their attention towards Tampa bay, and other inlets of Florida, whither they had ordered marines and munitions of war.

The General, on his way to Pensacola, feeling called upon to take the most prompt and decisive measures to sustain the military post within his command, and secure the peace of the frontier, issued his orders to Lt. Col. Twiggs, to receive into service eight companies of volunteers requested of the Governor of Louisiana, and together with the regular force at Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and other stations in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans, to hold himself in readiness for a movement to Tampa bay. The whole force amounted to about eleven hundred volunteers. This order was dated at Mobile the eighteenth of January.

The General visited Pensacola as stated, and then proceeded to New Orleans, where he arrived about the 26th. He organized and equipped his force, and moved on the 4th of February in three steamboats. He reached Tampa bay on the 9th, and on the 13th took the field in the enemy's country. It was first designed to search for and defeat a body of Indians reported to have been recently in the neighborhood of Fort Brooke—said to have been in battle only a day or two before the arrival of the General, with the friendly Indians. Accordingly, the General marched in an easterly direction upon the Alafia river, but at the end of two days, having found two or three fields of turnips and other vegetables, as also fodder stacks not destroyed by the enemy, it was readily concluded he could not have been in that vicinity in any considerable force, and the General directed his march towards Fort King.—He had taken ten day's rations only, but had reasons to suppose that a large supply of stores was at Fort King, the Quartermaster having shown him an official letter from the Quartermaster General, advising him that one hundred and twenty thousand rations had been ordered to that post. The letter was dated the 21st of January.

The march was continued to Fort King, passing on the 20th of February, the battle ground of the gallant band, cut off under Major Dade, on the 28th of December, where we interred the bodies of 106 heroes. No language can do justice to the scene. The remains of our mutilated brothers in arms were found where they had fallen, at their posts; the very position of the advance guard being clearly indicated.—Our troops marched to solemn music around the little breastwork which had been hastily

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